

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

On pages 7 and 8, under “Brief Description of the Drawings” please replace the paragraph with the following paragraph:

Figure 1 shows the DNA sequence of IL- 113 3' UTR (SEQ ID NO: 28);

Figure 2 shows the 30 bp fragment used as a mRNA instability sequence in Example 1 (SEQ ID NO: 29, SEQ ID NO. 30);

Figure 3A shows plasmid diagrams for pGL2\_Neo30 and pGL2-Control;

Figure 3B shows plasmid diagram for pGL2--galactosidase;

Figure 4 shows graphs of luciferase activity over the time of differentiation for clone No. 53 (A) and clone No. 63 (B);

Figure 5 shows graphs of luciferase half lives, 4 and 8 hours after addition of compounds for clones No. 53 and 63 treated with radicicol analog A (RAA), actinomycin D (act D.) and cyclohexamide (CHX);

Figure 6 shows graphs of luciferase activity from clones No. 53 (solid bars) and 63 (open I bars) treated with various concentrations of radicicol analog A (RAA);

Figure 7 shows graphs of luciferase activity for undifferentiated and differentiated clone No. 53 (solid bars) and clone No. 63 (open bars) with an 8 hr. treatment of 1 I1M radicicol analog A (RAA);

Figure 8 shows a graph of the concentration dependent inhibition of luciferase activity in differentiated clone No. 63 after an 8 hr. treatment with radicicol analog A (RAA);

Figure 9 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human APP 3'UTR (SEQ ID NO: 1):[[.]]

Figure 10 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human bc1-20t long 3'UTR (SEQ ID NO: 2);

Figure 11 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human bcl- 2cc short 3'UTR (SEQ ID NO: 3);

Figure 12 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human c-myc 3'UTR (SEQ ID NO: 4);

Figure 13 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human TNFo: 3'UTR (SEQ ID NO: 5);

Figure 14 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human IL-15 3'UTR (SEQ ID NO: 6);

Figure 15 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human VEGF 3,UTR (SEQ ID NO: 7);

Figure 16 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human VEGF hypoxia domain 3' UTR (SEQ ID NO: 8); and

Figure 17 shows the control plasmid' pGLgal - TKhygSX.

On pages 41 and 42, under "Example 6: Construction of pGL2NeoN/N Luciferase Expression Vector", please replace the second paragraph with the following paragraph:

Two unphosphorylated oligonucleotides, N/N-TKSP:

TGC GGCCGCAACATATGTTCCCT (SEQ ID NO: 31) and N/N-TK3P:

AACATATG*i*TGCGGCCGCAAGG (SEQ ID NO: 32), were annealed and ligated into P*f*M1 linearized pGL2\_Neo. The annealed oligonucleotides formed a small multiple cloning site containing the restriction enzyme sites for *Not*I (shown in bold and italics) and *Nde*I (shown in bold, italics and underline). It should be noted that this small multiple cloning site can be enlarged to

contain additional unique restriction sites. The orientation of the NotI / NdeI multiple cloning site of the resulting plasmid, pGL2NeoN/N, was verified by DNA sequencing.

On page 50, please replace the second paragraph with the following paragraph:

The resulting pTK-Hyg-SalI plasmid, was linearized with HindIII and dephosphorylated with calf intestinal phosphatase (CIP). Two primers, TKXF3 (5'-phos-  
AGCTGCTAGCTCC*i*AGATCTG) (SEQ ID NO: 26) and TKXR3 (5'-phos-  
AGCTCAGATCTCGAGCTAGC) (SEQ ID NO: 27) were annealed and ligated into HindIII linearized pTK-Hyg/SalI (HindIII site located at 1037 of original pTK-Hyg vector). The resulting plasmid was identified as pTK-Hyg-SalI/XhoI.